

THE IMPERIAL MURDER.

Closing Scenes of the Trial of Pierre Bonaparte.

Mr. Clarence Cook has a letter from France in the New York Tribune, from which we extract as follows:—

As for the witnesses, there was never, perhaps, a stranger lot. Those who sympathized as I did with Victor Noir and his family, must have felt that to the want of sense and the want of self-command betrayed by M. Paschal Grosset and M. de Fonville, to say nothing of Dr. Pinel's fainting and hesitation, was greatly due the failure of the night. Whom young M. Grosset, before the Court, so neatly, jauntily dressed, with his easy gentlemanly manners, he made the pleasant impression possible; even the Imperialist frozen hearts of the ladies in the select seats were thawed, and you heard the whisper run, 'Oh! the handsome young fellow! "My heart! But he is a gentleman!'" And then, the young fellow spoiled all with his very first words. You must know that the Judge has a regular formula he goes through with to each witness. First, they up to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Then the Judge asks them if ever they knew or saw the prisoner before. Then he asks them if they are related to the allied to him, etc. etc. When he asked young Grosset if he had ever seen the prisoner Grosset if he had ever seen the prisoner he answered "No." "Then," said the Judge, "I suppose you are not related to him in any way," when Grosset, with the coolest most impudent-polite air, replies, "Monsieur, I do not know that I am related to him, but his mother had so many lovers that I can hardly swear I am not!" Some say Grosset said "Madame Letitia," instead of "his mother," but it doesn't make much matter; the idea is the same, and it sufficed to bring down Judge Glanday like a thunder-clap on the young sprig's head. De Fonville, too, though, from the human point of view, was probably excusable for his inability to hold in check his feelings, ought to have known what was at stake, and ought to have steadily refused to play into the hands of those who, as it afterwards proved, were only waiting to entrap him. He gave his testimony in such a violent, uncontrolled way, with so much gesture and vociferation, that I could not blame those who declared that, while they were convinced he was a perfectly honest man, they must believe he is too excitable to know what he says and does when he is in a passion. For all that, it was plain that he had less than justice at the hands of the court. In the strange scene that took place, and which resulted in Fonville's being shut up in prison for ten days for contempt of court, there can be little doubt that he was grossly injured. An officer of the French army named Tonchat, was called up to testify to Pierre Bonaparte's courage, and he set the whole court in a titter by saying that the Prince has the eagle-eye so natural to his family! And then, again, immediately after, though everybody laughed out loud, he said, "he has the electric voice and the eagle-eye natural to his family!" There sat the man before us, with his little, squinty pig's eye always cast down, and never daring to look anybody in the face. And his electric voice! We had often heard it in open court, and had not found it charming or striking. So, at eagle-eye and "electric voice" we could not help but laugh. This made Pierre angry, and he bounded from his seat and attacked the advocate of the other side. He charged M. Laurier with laughing at his brave companion in arms, and declared that if he did not have much rhetoric he had more courage than all the faction to which Laurier belonged! This was said with a rage that passes description, but Laurier did not lose his temper. He quietly demanded justice of the court, but the court had not one word to say; it allowed the Prince full swing, and he burst out again with, "He has attacked my brave comrade," though M. Laurier had not said a word in reply to the witness. Then it was that De Fonville, who was sitting at the back of the court, on a bench among the witnesses, leaped up, and in the most excited manner cried out:—"You have assassinated Victor Noir! Pierre Bonaparte! Look me in the face if you dare! Say that you have not assassinated Victor Noir! You are an ardent assassin! assassin! assassin! You are nothing but an assassin!"

gained by his coming, but at least he had the relief of a few hours out of prison, the sight of the sky, of the faces of friends, and the chance to speak aloud his opinion of the murderer of Victor Noir.

The most affecting scene that took place in the court was the appearance of Madame Louis Noir on the stand. She was called to testify to the mood of mind in which Victor went on his fatal errand, and also with regard to the condition of his gloves when she saw them on his dead body. The poor young lady, who gave her testimony in the most simple, honest way, with a broken voice between sobs and stealing tears, described in the most touching terms the cheerful scene when Victor, dressed in the clothes he had bought to be married in, and trying to button his new gloves, saying to his sister-in-law, "Jouvin, pur sang, ma chere," gave a hand to his sister and a hand to his betrothed and went off gallily on his errand. Then she described how, in two hours, they brought him back dead. In the evening she asked those about her how the trouble came about, and they told her that the Prince said Victor had given him a blow! "I went to his body," she said, "I looked at his gloves, and when I saw them unbroken, unstained, as clean and tightly fitting, buttoned as I had seen them in the morning, I knew the Prince had lied!" As she said this she pointed her finger at the Prince and looked him in the face, but he made no sign.

Of course, as you know, the whole case turned upon the evidence as to whether Victor Noir did really strike the Prince. Most certainly it was not proved. It is true that the evidence seemed conflicting, but a half hour of good English or American cross-examination would have shown much of the evidence to be worthless. This is not the place to examine it, but it was painfully struck with the character of the evidence. Those who swore to seeing the marks of the blow were the intimate friends and the medical adviser of the Prince, and the Commissaire of Police. But the testimony of these persons was not sifted, and I am sure it needed it. The chief witness, Dr. Neuvel, though he swore to the marks of the blow, gave no precise testimony as to where it was, while Dr. Pinet declared that the Prince told him there was no blow, and refused, rather abruptly, to let him look at his face. The other witnesses swore to the blows being of colors that are impossible, as it is known that a blow that we call its spectroscopic, and goes through certain definite changes of color. In my opinion, Laurier did well to laugh at this pretense of a blow, and to call it a myth. Yet, strange as it may seem, there was no expert called up to sift this evidence and show whether it was likely that a cheek could turn blue, black, green, and yellow all within two hours, to say nothing of its suddenly disappearing within that time, to return again a few minutes later!

Well, all is over and judgment has been rendered. But Frenchmen will do best to be silent on this judgment. When one lives in a country where such men as Pierre Bonaparte are princes and such men as Glanday judges, the less bragging about the glory of France and the inferiority of other countries the better. Pierre Bonaparte is acquitted and the Noirs are condemned to pay the expenses of the suit. It is true that they are allowed to demand these expenses of the murderer of their son and brother, and it is true that by a sort of lettre de cachet the murderer is banished from France. But in the eye of the law he is no less an innocent man, and the Noirs have done him a cruel wrong in charging him with the crime of murder. Thank heaven! the law which the lackeys of the Second Empire deal out is not likely to be confounded with the justice of God. In His eyes we may be allowed to believe that Pierre Bonaparte is not acquitted, but that his name is written among the tribe of Cain.

The Fifteenth Amendment and How it Will Work.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

The radicals never urged the ballot for the blacks as a measure of justice to the race. Their action, as every development has shown, was one wholly of self-interest. With the negro vote they could, for a time at least, control the Southern States. This vote they proposed to cement to their own through the "gratitude" felt by the blacks for their enfranchisement. And their most powerful argument was that with white enfranchisement the blacks would be thrust from the polls. With the final disposition of the suffrage question a new light dawns upon the blacks. They are now assured of their rights and privileges before the law, and the more the claim of gratitude is analyzed the smaller it becomes. They feel that they were enfranchised to be used by politicians; that they were given the ballot simply to assist their pretended friends to lucrative offices. If there was any obligation, it has been fully requited. The account will even balance. If there is any deficit, it will be found on the side of the office-seeker, who has been obtaining goods under false pretenses. The blacks are now to run the race of life for themselves. They are a large but yet a minor element, even in population; and in everything else they are as but an atom in the great aggregate. Their interests are those of the Southern whites; and the questions of which grew their freedom rest, they will, like other people, naturally consult their own interests. They will naturally fall into the highways of opinion traveled by those who, while better able to shape public policy with their aid, will shape it even without them. In less than five years from the date of the proclamation which declared the fifteenth amendment a part of the organic law of the land, the great mass of Southern blacks will vote with whites on all vital questions of public policy. We mean, of course, those who will vote at all, for it will not long before a steady numerical decrease in colored voters at the polls will commence. The novelty of the new relation, the opposition shown to their exercise of the elective franchise, the strong appeals of the politicians into whose hands they fell; have thus far controlled them. But with the novelty worn away; their status assured; and the realization that for them there is no political future; the din and clatter of politicians will seldom tempt the blacks from the industrial spheres in which it is to be solved their problem of civilization. Partisan hatred and rancor will soon have run their course. The fires of the late war are dying out; and we are on the eve of the day when the efforts of sectional extremists, no matter of what partisan fealty, to array class against class and race against race, will visit upon their authors, the same condemnation, the same ignominy, the same humiliation, the black vote will become to the South an element of strength. To-day New England rejoices over the fifteenth amendment. The "whirligig of time" will turn this jubilation into sorrow; for colored suffrage but doubles the power of those whose vital interests are directly antagonistic to those of New England.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROADS. Companies' lines from Philadelphia to Trenton and Camden.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF. At 6:00 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... At 8:00 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... At 9:00 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Express...

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT. At 7:00 A. M., for Trenton and Bristol... At 7:30 A. M., for Trenton and Bristol... At 8:00 A. M., for Trenton and Bristol...

FROM MARKET STREET DEPOT. At 7:00 A. M., for Philadelphia, Camden, and Trenton... At 7:30 A. M., for Philadelphia, Camden, and Trenton... At 8:00 A. M., for Philadelphia, Camden, and Trenton...

FROM MARKET STREET DEPOT (UPPER SIDE). At 7:00 A. M., for Philadelphia, Camden, and Trenton... At 7:30 A. M., for Philadelphia, Camden, and Trenton... At 8:00 A. M., for Philadelphia, Camden, and Trenton...

FROM MARKET STREET DEPOT. At 7:00 A. M., for Philadelphia, Camden, and Trenton... At 7:30 A. M., for Philadelphia, Camden, and Trenton... At 8:00 A. M., for Philadelphia, Camden, and Trenton...

FROM MARKET STREET DEPOT. At 7:00 A. M., for Philadelphia, Camden, and Trenton... At 7:30 A. M., for Philadelphia, Camden, and Trenton... At 8:00 A. M., for Philadelphia, Camden, and Trenton...

FROM MARKET STREET DEPOT. At 7:00 A. M., for Philadelphia, Camden, and Trenton... At 7:30 A. M., for Philadelphia, Camden, and Trenton... At 8:00 A. M., for Philadelphia, Camden, and Trenton...

FROM MARKET STREET DEPOT. At 7:00 A. M., for Philadelphia, Camden, and Trenton... At 7:30 A. M., for Philadelphia, Camden, and Trenton... At 8:00 A. M., for Philadelphia, Camden, and Trenton...

FROM MARKET STREET DEPOT. At 7:00 A. M., for Philadelphia, Camden, and Trenton... At 7:30 A. M., for Philadelphia, Camden, and Trenton... At 8:00 A. M., for Philadelphia, Camden, and Trenton...

FROM MARKET STREET DEPOT. At 7:00 A. M., for Philadelphia, Camden, and Trenton... At 7:30 A. M., for Philadelphia, Camden, and Trenton... At 8:00 A. M., for Philadelphia, Camden, and Trenton...

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT THRU LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Of Passenger Trains, December 30, 1869. The Company's depot at Thirteenth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

At 7:00 A. M., for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown, leaving Reading at 7:00 P. M. and 9:00 P. M. for Allentown, and 11:00 P. M. for Reading.

At 8:00 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Pottsville, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

At 9:00 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Pottsville, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

At 10:00 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Pottsville, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

At 11:00 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Pottsville, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

At 12:00 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Pottsville, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

At 1:00 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Pottsville, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

At 2:00 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Pottsville, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

At 3:00 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Pottsville, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD. COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1870. Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 12:00 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad, and at Maryland with Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Salisbury with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at all other stations.

Express Train at 12:00 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle. Express Train at 12:00 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Chesapeake, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman, and Havre-de-Grace.

Express Train at 12:00 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Chesapeake, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman, and Havre-de-Grace.

Express Train at 12:00 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Chesapeake, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman, and Havre-de-Grace.

Express Train at 12:00 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Chesapeake, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman, and Havre-de-Grace.

Express Train at 12:00 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Chesapeake, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman, and Havre-de-Grace.

Express Train at 12:00 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Chesapeake, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman, and Havre-de-Grace.

Express Train at 12:00 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Chesapeake, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman, and Havre-de-Grace.

Express Train at 12:00 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Chesapeake, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman, and Havre-de-Grace.

Express Train at 12:00 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Chesapeake, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman, and Havre-de-Grace.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 N. 4TH STREET. SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS. April 15, at 10 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will be sold:—

GRAND AVENUE, above Ash—Stock of Lumber, Machinery, Building, Tools, Hardware, etc. 139 N. 4TH STREET, above Market—Hotel and Dwelling. 139 N. 4TH STREET, above Market—Hotel and Dwelling.

100 shares Merchants' Express Co. 100 shares Cambria Iron Co. 100 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co. 100 shares Western National Bank.

100 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co. 100 shares Western National Bank. 100 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co. 100 shares Western National Bank.

100 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co. 100 shares Western National Bank. 100 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co. 100 shares Western National Bank.

100 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co. 100 shares Western National Bank. 100 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co. 100 shares Western National Bank.

100 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co. 100 shares Western National Bank. 100 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co. 100 shares Western National Bank.

100 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co. 100 shares Western National Bank. 100 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co. 100 shares Western National Bank.

100 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co. 100 shares Western National Bank. 100 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co. 100 shares Western National Bank.

100 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co. 100 shares Western National Bank. 100 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co. 100 shares Western National Bank.

100 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co. 100 shares Western National Bank. 100 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co. 100 shares Western National Bank.